AROUND THE WHIST TABLE.

FURTHER FACTS AROUT THE GAM-BIT OR SHORT-SUIT GAME AT THE CONGRESS.

A Tarborough Hund Without a Trump-It Took Three Tricks-The Game Played in Full-A Swing of Eight-Clab Notes.

The amount of misinformation that is being circulated with regard to the last whist congress is simply astonishing. Apart from the fake stories put in circulation by the press agent appointed by Corresponding Socretary Weens, many delegates who came to the congress especially to get information for the bencht of their clubs, seem to have returned to their homes with very confused notions of what occurred. For instance, we find in the Toledo Recthat the following statement was made to the whist players of Toledo by L. G. Parker on his return from the congress, where to was sent as a delegate from the Toledo clubs:

The short-suiters were not in it. Although the famous four of the NewYork Whist Club won the A. W. L. Trophy, this team Club won the saying they did not play the signed a paper saying they did not play the short-suit or Foster game during the contest. The stars at the tournament played a kind of whist never dreamed of in this neck of the whist never dreamed of in this neck of the woods. They didn't lose any tricks by bad play, forgetting the cards played, or forgetting the trump. Some of the players in the big teams can locate every card out (sic) after half the hand is played. The New York whist team, formerly called the Manhattan [1] avandoned the short suit leads in the big contests, They signed a paper to that effect before they entered. They did not want Foster to get any credit if they won."

This is a fair sample of the kind of thing

that is at present filling the whist columns of the country. The faxe about the 'signed statement" has already been exposed by THE SUN'S publication of the letter from the Captain of the New York team. Of course Capt. Hen-riques could only speak for himself and his partner. Here is what Mr. Hawkins has to say for the other pair in the team:

"All I have to say is that Mr. Kelley and I played the short-suit game all through the congress when we played together, and that I think if we had not done so we would not have been in it, as there were many players there who could give us odds at the long-suit game.

The system we used was all that saved us, and ing or abandoning it. The tricks we lost were lost by bad play in the end game; but we got most of them back simply through the use of the short-suit openings. Yours truly, "W. E. HAWKINS.

"85 Chambers street, New York." The writer of these articles may add to this testimony the fact that he played on the New York team in place of Hawkins in the third round of the Hamilton Trophy trials, and that the same played by the team was the purest gamblt whist, and it won the match against New Jersey by the phe-omenal score knowledged losing about twelve tricks, but that has since been explained by his confession

that he played the long-suit game.

The statement made by the Toledo delegate that the team did not want its coach to get any credit if it won is amusing. Foster coached this team from the time it was formed in 1895. Having visited all the leading clubs in the country, he was thoroughly familiar with their systems of play, and frankly told his team that they would have no chance against the old and tried teams if they followed the old system of play-information and American leads. They must have a better system, which would be so much stronger than the cld long-suit game that it would overcome all the advantages possessed by the long-suit teams by reason of their great experience

and thorough team work.

As long as the team followed the system of their coach they won every match they played. The only matches they lost, two against the Brooklyn Congress Four, were when they were experimenting with the Howell game. When they returned to their first system they beat everything, even defeating the famous Hambrons. Mr. C. R. Keiley, the author of "Whist Points, and How to Make Them," is now concline the team along the same lines, and has six good men in training for the fall campaign. He is a thorough believer in the gambit opening, and one of the most brilliant players in the country.

Perhaps the most amusing part of the Toledo

delegate's statement is that the big teams did not lose any tricks by bad play. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if there ever were so many t the Sixth Congress. THE SUN representative at the congress is indebted to the kin inesof many of the star players for records of inthree such hands were collected during the swings of five tricks, and in one, which is published to-day, there was a swing of eight. That is to say, there were twenty-eight first-class players at the congress who dropped tricks in bunches of five at a time. All these hands are most instructive, and the best of them will be published in due course for the benefit of the readers of THE SUNDAY SUN.

A REMARKABLE HAND.

Perhaps the most remarkable hand held during the congress was a Yarborough without a tramp, and the most remarkable thing about it was that the holder of it took three tricks in his long suit, although he was not a long-suit player. For the uninitiated it may be stated that a Yarasorough is a hand in which there is no card above a nine. The odds against holding such a hand are about 1,800 to 1. The odds against holding a Yaraborough without a trump are roughly given as 144,000 to 1, and the odds against holding a Yaraborough without a trump are roughly given as 144,000 to 1, and the odds against taking three tricks with such a hand are about 6,284,000,000,000 to 1.

The hand occurred in the third round of the Hamilton trophy trials, in the match between the New York Whist Clab and the New Jersey Whist Association, played on Wednesday, June 24. A B are partners against Y - Z. Z deat and turned the heart's. The underlined card wins the trick, and the card under it is the next one led. tramp, and the most remarkable thing about

TRUE,	A A	Y Y	Poster. B	Z.
1	4.9	410	40	4 K
2	40	10	K O	50
8	3 .	۵з	OK	05
4	60	04	OA	♥6
5	7.0	07	♥10	V Q
6	4.6	20	30	AO
7	5 4	80	00	100
8	6.	00	OJ	08
9	43	4.5	AA	4.1
10	47	4 6	4.2	2.4
11	4.8	10 4	8 6	9 4
12	4 4	J 6	K e	90
13	7.	Qø	02	A

A-B, 10 tricks, a gain of 4,

Frick 1 - A adopts the usual cambit opening, ving his partner the best assisting eard be s, and warning him at the same time that has no chance to play the long-suit game (lessfull).

come through B's strength to A's declared weakness in spades.

The four tricks gained on this remarkable hand are largely to be attributed to the gambit opening, because the lead of the supporting card coaxed Y into covering with the 10. On the overplay the lead of the fourth best club offers no inducements to Y to cover, and the result is that the club suit is stopped, as will be seen from the play.

TRICK.	A	Y	В	Z
1	44	4.5	40	AK
2	60	10	00	50
3	3 4	Ø3	OA	Ø 5
4	4.0	04	OK	08
5	70	07	OJ	OQ
6	43	46	AA	A J
7	4.6	09	V 10	VB
8	47	410	4 2	2 .
9	5 .	Qe	KA	A
0	6.0	10 4	8 .	9 4
1	7 6	1 4	02	90
19	48	30	30	10.0
3	49	80	KO	AO

B, 6 tricks, a loss of 4.

A-B, 6 tricks, a loss of 4.

The first part of the hand is practically the same, except that B does not false-card in diamonds, and V keeps club ten.

Trick 6-Z does not lead diamonds again, because his cards have become the major teniace since the fall of the jack and queen, and he knows that the king must be against him, as his cartner would not finesse with king jack. This is a point often overlooked by even the best blayers; that suits which become tennee suits should be preserved while there is any hone of deriving advantage from the position. Z does not care to open a fresh suit, especially as spades may be B's strong suit; so he returns the club through A, with a faint hope of a ruff, if Y should hold the club ace.

Trick 8-B 4 practically compelled to lead the club again in order to preserve his guarded kings. This is a good example of the blind faith of the long suit game. He feourse trusts A for a trick in his own suit, and fondly hopes he may have some eards of redutry in the other suit. An honer in spades, such as the queen, in A's hand, might be worth two or hree tricks to B.

Trick B-The return of the spade queen, instead of the diamond, is well judged. A's discards indicate weakness in spades, and Z's lead of the club jack at trick six plainly shows that whatever he had in spades would be better led up to than led away from.

THICK,	Α	Y	В	7.
1	43	47	A J	46
2	Aø	3 .	QA	K 4
3	4 0	6 0	94	02
4	♥ 6	0.8	03	♡ K
B	V 7	O A	V 4	V10
6	QO	20	100	30
7	8 .	410	10.	OJ
8	♡ 5	60	\$ 5	40
9	2 4	80	5 4	OO
10	♥8	90	# Q	7 0
11	49	JO	4 A	4 2
12	4 4	K ◊	JA	50
13	4 K	AO	7.0	48

Trick 8-It is no use for Z to draw one of the adverse trumps; he must keep his best trump to stop the spade sult. This is one of the oldest principles in whist, and is noted in Makhews, Maxim 32: "If you remain with the best trump, and one of your adversaries has two or more, do not play out, as your best trump may stop the suit of your other adversary."

TRICK.	A	Y	В	Z
1	2 .	3 4	9 4	K a
2	Ø 5	OA	♥3	0 1
3	Ø 6	V 9	04	Ø10
4	0.7	4 7	4.5	00
5	♥ 8	6 4	5 4	OK
6	Q¢	K o	100	70
7	8 4	90	7.	3 0
B	4.0	60	4 Q	4 0
0	4 3	8 0	10 4	50
0	4 4	20	Jø	A 2
1	49	A.O	4 J	4.6
9	4 K	10	Q ø	48
9		8.10		(2) 53

13...... A . 10 . A . 02 A-B make nothing.

ø	10)		0.0	0 0
0 0	0 0	N	00	0 0
0 0	0 0		0	0 0
0	V	V	E	*
0	•			+
+ . +	*			* *
***	*	S		
-le	1 900	000	2.0	* *

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

J. S. asks: "What should B lead at the good of numanity and in order that enters the arther that A discards no chins. This third track with these cards: H. K. H. C. K. Shourages B to keep a hard part of the same specified that you may be able to get in the stand lead close twice, but for goodness sake the same trained for goodness sake. This is a same part of the same strong of the same s

"BADMINTON" GOLF.

The Author's Comments on the Views of Wille Dunn and Others,

to the district of the same

From the Badminton Magazine, The Americans have always been a critical people-critical especially of the actions of the Britisher. Instances are not far to seek; and the latest and most serious direction in which their critical instinct has found an outlet has led to some questionings of the methods inculcated by the Badminton book on "Golf" for performing the full driving stroke. The first onslaught of criticism came not from an American born and bred-one in whom the democratic spirit might have apologized for its existence on the score of heredity, but from a Scotsman reared in the straitest sect of golfing tradition-from Willie Dunn. THE SUN laid hold of Willie Dunn and interviewed him: asked him what he thought of the teachings of the Badminton book, as illustrated by the examples of that teaching which he found extant in America, and Willie Dunn replied that be found them very bad. He proceeded to discuss them in detail, whereby they became subjected, in all their bideous nakedness, to the full glare of THE SUN'S publicity. The whole question amplified by commentary and counter-commentary, was submitted to a perfect galaxy of eminent players, each of whom has added somewhat of his own to the original document; so that now the novice has for his guidance, first, the erring Hutchinson; second, Willie Dunn on Hutchinsonian errors; thirdly, Hutchinson on Dunn on Hutchinson; and, finally, a pat-pourri of Willie Fernie, James Braid, Mr. Leslie Balfour-Melville, Mr. F. G. inoue of Jerving and tandame from the position, as spedes may be He strong suit; so he returns the club through A, with a faint hope of a ruff, the suit of 60 fg/. Mr. J. Low Taylor, Mr. Embay Blackwell, Willie Little, This is a node sample of the tolind the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in order to preserve his causeled the club again in the club again the preserve that whatever he had track sky planly shope the rider to the causeled of the diamond, is well judged. A distance washing an spaced in the A. W. The following hand was played in the A. W. The following hand was played in the A. W. The following hand was played in the A. W. The following hand was played in the A. W. The following hand was played in the A. W. The following hand was played to the club tircks, which may be attributed to two very simile errors. In the play first civen, Mental tircks, which may be attributed to two very simile errors. In the play first civen, Mental tircks, which may be attributed to two very simile errors. In the play first civen we have the control of them. Their adversaries and the players who got nothing, requested the control of the club tircks, which have been adversed to the control of the club tircks, which we have the large against the control of the club had tircked to the control of the club tircks, which have been controlled to the club tircks, which had to the club tircks, which had to the club tircks with the club tircks, which had to the club tircks with the club tircks, which had the club tirck wi Tait, Mr. Linskill, the editor of Golf. Mr. J. Low Taylor, Mr. Ernley Blackwell, Willie Park, and, finally, "Vanderdecken," on the en-

A-B make nothing.

Trick 1- The modern system is to open the weaker of two suits numerically equal, establishing the one and keeping the other for purposes of reintry. See "Whist Tactics," p. 17.
A should have led clubs.

Trick 2- Y follows the usual custom of playing acc on partner's tack led, when holding only one small card of the suit.

Trick 4- The spade suit has been declared as the adversaries' by the opening lead, so y discords the club to indicate diamonds as his suit.

Trick 6- AZ is leading to bis partner's suit, and not for his own, he leads the highest he has, so as to show Y that the 7 to his best.

Trick 8- A slamals that he has a sure trick in spades, and B begins a smaller sland of a suit was quite a popular conventionality at the congress. "Pembridge," who believed in little or nothing modern in whist, said this sland was the only good new thing in the game. Several instances of its value in match play are given in "Whist Tactics," D. 132, held the diamond suit, and had led the 7 from A J S 7.

OHE PROBLEMS.

Hearts trumps. N to lead. How many tricks can N and S get against the best play of E and W?

NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN.

SOME PLEASANT ROUTES ADAPTED FOR THE TOURING SEASON.

Midoummer Thirst and Its Safest Anti-dotes-The Ruling on Young Fullerton's Case Not Cordially Accepted Johnson's

Foreign Compaign a Fattore. During the months of July and August the bicycle rider plans tours extending from two and three days to over two and three weeks. During the early part of the season riders consuburbs, but short bicycle outings invariably impress riders with the advantages of long trips and tours of several weeks' duration. Riders now take their annual vacations awheel while some persons who have ample leisure spend months each senson in touring around the country.
European bloycle tours are popular with American riders, and a great number ride

through England, France, and Germany every summer, but the continued improvement of American roads and the increased facilities for cycling in this country now enable the poor as well as the rich to spend an outing in a pleasant way.

In touring on bleycles persons discard the

formality that is attached to spending one's summer at a seaside hotel. The exercise obtained is healthful, the places visited are new, and the customs and bills of fare encountered in some of the small suburban places furnish a novelty not to be obtained otherwise, There are a great many riders in this vicinity who visit different points on Long Island at frequent intervals, but trips around the island are seldom taken by riders on vaca-

tions. A week's tour on the island will enable cyclists to visic all points of interest and ride over the best of roads. A Brooklyn club man who spent ten days in riding over Long Island this summer says that the trip is one of the most enjoyable that can be taken. Outside of the good roads, the scenery is quaint, and many points of interest are to be found in the rural sections of the island. He outlines

the following route:

Taking Brooklyn for a starting point, pass through East New York to Jamaica. Ride out from Jamaica over the new Merrick road. through Valley Stream, Pearsalls, Rockville, Centre, Freeport, Bellemore, and Ridgewood, direct to Scaford; then to Massapequa, and through Amityville to Babylon. The trip around the island in one week is a sort of a leading faunt, but going out on the south side and returning on the north enables riders to stop over at different points wherever their when the rider is not pushed for time. Leaving Babylon, make Patchogue your

next stopping place, and the roads through Bay Shore, Islip, Cakdale, Sayville, and Bayport into Patchogue will be found very good, At this season of the year the different towns tourists will find nothing dull at any point. Leaving Patchogue, and starting for Sag Harbor, take the main road direct to Bellport by way of Brookhaven, South Haven to West

All controls of the control of the c

furnishing splendic riding. Pass through Portsmouth and Newburyport, then up through the northern part of Massachusetta to Greenfield. To reach Greenfield ride through Haverhill, which is the next stopping place, from whence good reads lead to Lawrence, Lowell, and Ayer Junction, to Fitchburg. At this point the country becomes very hilly, and it is suggested that riders take the train to Greenfield. When taking to the wheel again ride down the Jonnecticut Valley to Springfield. Then visit arifyllie, Bakerville, and go through Torrington to Liuchfield, Conn., on through Waterbury to Ansonia, and into New Haven.

through Waterbury to Ansonia, and into New Haven.

While decisions rendered by the Chairman of the liacing Board are final and generally accepted by wheelmen as satisfactory, his action in upholding the decision rendered by Referee Wadlock at Morristoven on July 4 does not meet with approval. It will be remembered that Referee Maddock disgualined F. W. Fullerton of Montelair from competing in the final heat of the novice race on that day, after he had won his trial heat, because Fullerton won the bors' race in the interval. Wheelmen question the ruling as manifestly unjust and contrary to all logical reasoning, in addition to establishing a new and objectionable precedent which may create further trouble at any future meeting.

The novice rule enforced by the L. A. W. says Mat "having won a prize on the track you must not enter a novice race." Fullerton had never won a prize in a track contest prior to riding at Merristown on July 4, and when he won his trial heat in the novice race he became entitled to compete in the final heat, as the race programme announced without any restrictive clauses. In the opinion of racing men and natronsof the sport who are conversant with the intricacles of racing, it is claimed that a novice race is nover over until its final heat is run, and if the ruling of Chairman Gideon is to be sustained at future meets, steps should be taken to compet promoters to run both the trials and the final heat of all novice races off before any other events are disposed of. R. G. Betts of this city, a former member of the State Racing Joard, said Chairman Gideon's decision seemed to be ill-advised, and not at all in conformity with justice or good sense. The official L. A. W. handleappers of this State and New Jersey think the disqualification of Fullerton radically wrong. Will R. Pitman, the New York member of the State Racing Board, upholds the referee and the Chairman of the National Hacing Board, but he is the only person who seems to take that view of the case.

tional Racing Board, but he is the only person who seems to take that view of the case.

Cyclists who take rides into the country on holidays complain that a great objection to riding in midsummer is the excessive heat and consequent thirst. It is alleged that riders injure themselves by stopping at every farmhouse for well water or at road houses for spirits. Cycling of London says:

"Benending, as it does, so much upon individual tastes, it is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rule concerning the best drink or the amount of drink a cyclist should take upon a ride. It is a well-known fact that cyclists, for the most part, are most abstentious, and rarely do we note one the worse for drink. Drink as little as you possibly can' and 'don't drink between meals' is the advice given by trainers of racing men, but perhaps this is a little too severe upon the road men. Learners by keeping their mouths open, get dust into their throats and develop an enormous thirst, which can be best allayed by rinsing their mouths with water, afterward gargiling their throats with the same fluid. Seda and milk is a nice drink, but milk alone is apt to curdie in one's stomach. Ginger beer, that most popular drink, is a safe refresher, if not too gassy. Riders have a partiality for the mixture known as shandy gaff, but alcoholic drinks should be taken in moderation. The lime suite cordial is about the most satisfactory liquid, diluted with hot or cold water, according to the season of the year."

The suggestion has been made that bleycle riders should carry stern lights while riding at night. This idea does not impress the whoelmen favorably, because at present it is not nossible to display a rear light unless lamps are attached to the side of the front wheel axle, which expesses them to the liability of breakage by a side fall. Another objection that riders raise is that in the event of such a rule being enforced new lamps fitted with front and rear glass must be procured. It is admitted that it is difficult to discoun a bicycle rider in the inky darkness when appraching him from the rear, but few accidents have occurred in this way. John S. Johnson, the American professional, who has been spending soveral months in Europe taking part in conpellive and record trials, is expected to return to America carly in August. Johnson's career abroad as a competitude.

HE SENDS IT FREE.

Physician's Prescription for Care of Weak

ness to Men. When a man has suffered for many years with a weakness that blights his life and robs him of all that really makes life worth living: when, after years of doctoring with all sorts of patent medicines and alleged specialists, he discovers a remedy that brings back to him the power and physical energy that seemed to him lost forever, he naturally feels generous. He wants his fellow men to know about it. He feels that his mission on earth is to lift out of bondage the thousands of young and middle-aged men who are to-day battling with a shattered nervous system, just as he did: men who, by their own secret follies, are suffering a mental torture that words cannot adequately describe.

The world has come to look at auch sufferers in a different light from former days. It now regards them as unfortunate, not criminal. They have lacked moral courage. They may be victims of inherited passion, or they may have acquired secret habits from evil associates. But, whatever may have been the incentive that causes a man to degrade his being and isolate hisself from society, he needs a friend. He needs the right hand of fellowship and good cheer. It is wrong to denounce him for his folly, and it is equally useless to give him advice. He must have the hungry man's bread, not a stone, offered him. This is why I send the prescription that made me a man among men, free to any one who writes for it. I know the aversion that suffering men have to the loast semblance of publicity, and I therefore send the prescription securely sealed in a plain envelope, without marks to show where it came from. Thousands of men have written me to say how gisal they were to get this prescription, and every mail brings encouraging report of say how gisal they were to get this prescription, and every mail brings encouraging report of severe cases of physical debility oured and emaciated parts restored to intural strength.

Now, my friend, do nor sit and wender how I can afford to give away this valuable recipe, but write for it to-day. It is free to all, and I want every man to have it. Address, but he fullest confidence, THOMAS SLATER, Box 117, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Ade.

CLAIRVOYANT UNAWARES

STRANGE RESULTS OF AN ARAPA-

An Unexpected Clue to a Marter Mystery in the Far West-The Matter Unewveiled, Much to the Clairreyant's Marprise,

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. The subjoined account of an unexpected clue to a murder mystery points to the probability that clairvoyance, somnambulism, and trance are of the same family, and doubtless the agents of many impulses in which they are not generally recognized. This incident, which is true in every item, raises a problem that science has not yet solved, but with which, it is surmised, t might profitably grapple:
While the work of building the Northern

Pacific Railroad was under way through Montanaan efficient "gang boss" named Cliver aud-denly disappeared, leaving no trace behind. On the day previous to his vanishing he had been paid off, but such an event had never furnished a pretext for any unusual demonstration by him, as with most of the others, and when he failed to report for duty next morning an earnest inquiry was started to discover his where-

abouts. But no information was obtained. The nearest settlement on the line was Dug Out, the foundation of the present town of lieuo's Bend, and Cliver's disappearance and

and good cheer. It is wrong to decounce bits for its folly, and it is equally useless to give bread, not a stone, offorce bin. Tota is way! and the prescription that made me a many should be received by the state of the least semblance of publicity, and I therefore the least semblance of publicity, and I therefore envelope, without mark to show where it again the prescription were reported to the civil authorities of the least semblance of publicity, and I therefore envelope, without mark to show where it again to the least semblance of publicity, and I therefore envelope, without mark to show where it again to the least semblance of publicity, and I therefore envelope without marks to show where it again to show the state of the same from Thousands of men have written me to all the properties of the same from the sa